Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 94 of Vol. V.] TUESDAY, April 1, 1794. [Whole No. 553.]

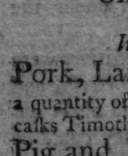
For Sale,
The American Brig
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea, She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for sale,
Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.

March 14. *d1ot

For Amsterdam,



The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

Just Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

WANTED
AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing Business, Enquire at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.
To the distressed inhabitants of St. Domingo now in Philadelphia.

The distribution of the money allotted to them will be made on Wednesday next, at the South-West corner of Walnut and Water streets from nine o'clock 'till noon, and from three to five afternoon.

Aux Habitants de St. Domingue de nués de toute faculté a Philadelphie.

La Distribution de la somme accordée se fera Mercredi prochain, au Coin de la Rue sud ouest de l'Eau & De la Rue de Walnut, entre neuf heures & midi & de trois & Cinque apres midi.

☞ The Printers of Philadelphia, are requested to republish the above.

The Public are cautioned to
beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *t* and *s* in the word promise are not parallel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and they going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

Mordecai Lewis,
Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
A Quantity of Souchong Tea, Hyson and Tonkay, ditto.
Holland Gin in Cases,
A Quantity of Brimstone,
With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3tawfiw

The following Certificate
of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 29. d6w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery:
Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither
and
Basil Gaither
} State of Maryland. High Court of Chancery, March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states
in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a compleat legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth8cs3w

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,
February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P.S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 15, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE of STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&th1f

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, March 25.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman now in France to his friend in this town, received by the brig Dolphin, just arrived at Providence, dated

Havre, Dec. 30, 1793.

I wrote you by the same opportunity a few days since; I then told you of the success of the armies of the Republic in the taking of *Toulon* and *Valenciennes*; this day, being the *Decadi*, we have been celebrating the event, or rather rejoicing with our brethren of this Republic, at the re-capture of *Toulon*. This morning arrived here the *confirmation* of the taking of *Valenciennes*; it is said that the *Austri, ans* lost 14,000 killed, and that 6000 came over and joined the armies of the Republic, the rest were taken prisoners.

We have also had accounts that the rebels at La Vendee, are completely cut up. On every side success attends the French arms.

It scarcely now admits of a doubt but that the TREE of LIBERTY, planted in this country, will take root, and spread its branches over Europe, and that tyranny and oppression will be no more. If the prayer of an individual will avail any towards it, I will pray without ceasing.

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Substance of the remarks made by Mr. Giles on the 10th of March 1794, upon the question for the passage of the bill providing a naval armament.

[CONCLUDED.]

Another objection to the measure, consists of the certainty and enormity of the expence, with a total uncertainty of its efficacy; whereas the plan of purchasing a peace, regards œconomy, if its efficacy should be doubtful; in this case, if the object be not effected, the money will not be expended. It is but a bad character of a measure, to say it is neither certain in its object, nor œconomical in its arrangement; yet these are the most striking traits in the present bill. When this measure was first brought into view, it was thought necessary that an estimate should accompany it, this estimate, he knew not for what reason, was kept out of view. It was nevertheless an estimate, and must again make its appearance in the house.

He expected too, that it would appear in a more formidable shape than when it was first introduced. The pay of the seamen, the most important item in the estimate, had varied its shape materially: It is now calculated at double the estimate first made, and he apprehended that the same fate would attend other parts of the estimate. He admited that the sum mentioned in the bill, did not positively fix the wages of the seamen, but was intended as a limit to the President's discretion: He was inclined to think however, from the nature of the service, that the whole sum would be found necessary; for all the other perquisites, which the seamen will expect, must consist of *toil* and danger.

He observed, that the intelligence lately received, in his opinion, served to confirm all those objections, although he supposed it had affected the minds of other gentlemen very differently; because he had observed more votes in favor of the bill, since the receipt of the intelligence, than before that period. The intelligence being communicated in confidence, he supposed it would be improper to particularise those parts of it, which affected his opinion: He should therefore, only remark in general, that the intelligence had led his mind to these two conclusions.

1st. That the force to be provided, is absolutely inadequate to the object. 2d. That by proper management, a due at-

tention to time and opportunity, a peace may be effected by money. In either case, the naval armament would be rendered unnecessary, and the expence ought not to be incurred.

Mr. Giles proceeded to consider the bill as the foundation of a permanent naval establishment.

He said there was a clause in the bill authorising the President to suspend all proceedings in the equipment of the armament in case of a peace with Algiers, which gave him some consolation; but it did not altogether relieve his apprehensions from this operation of the measure, because he knew that a permanent naval establishment was a favorite policy with some gentlemen, and because the argument had been urged in favor of the present bill.

He observed that a permanent naval establishment could be recommended to the United States, but from one or both of the following considerations. Either upon the principle of entering into a competition for naval power with the powers of Europe; or as affording security to the collection of our own revenue.

He thought the question of a permanent naval establishment, was one of the most important, which could be presented to the consideration of the house, and that the most serious consequences were necessarily connected with it. In the first place, he viewed the establishment of a navy as a complete dereliction of the policy of discharging the principal of the public debt. History does not afford an instance of a nation which continued to encrease their navy, and decreased their debt at the same time. It is an operation exceeding the ability of any nation. The naval competition of the powers in Europe has produced oppression to their subjects, and ruin to themselves. The ruin of French monarchy, he believed, might be ascribed very much to that cause. A navy is the most expensive of all means of defence, and the tyranny of governments consists in the expensiveness of their machinery. The expensiveness of the French monarchy is the true cause of its destruction. The navy of France furnished the principal item of that expence. The navy produced expence, the expence exceeded the revenue, new contributions became necessary, the people saw the tyranny and destroyed the tyrant. The same effect by the same policy, will probably be produced in Great Britain. The government is not yet destroyed, but the people are oppressed, liberty is banished. The *extensiveness* of the *government* is the true ground of the *oppression* of the *people*. The king, the nobility, the priesthood, *the army*, and above all *the navy*.

(Speech to be continued.)

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES,

Mr. FENNO,

War! War! War! Embargo! Embargo! Embargo! Are the pass words now, with some people among us, and in two or three instances, I have seen that a man who offers a contrary opinion, is in danger of getting a black eye, and a bloody nose—but who are those, you may ask, that thus *violate* the *rights of opinion*, which our blessed constitution and laws, allow to every free born Citizen of the United States? *They are men*, (except one) *who do not own a timber head, in any Ship or Vessel—they are men who have lately made large purchases of different kinds of goods*, under an idea, that an Embargo, and a war will soon take place—and that one, or both events must in their consequences, *give them* an *opportunity* of *making* great *profits by their speculations*.—This, Mr. Fenno, is a matter of fact—and is well known in this City: Let me ask you then, what must every honest, industrious and peaceable Citizen think of men, who thus wish to make fortunes for themselves *at the expence of the ruin* of *thousands of poor innocent families*. Let me ask those gentlemen, what the labourer, the Mechanic, the Sea-Faring Man, with their Wives and Children, are to do for subsistence, in case our commerce should be totally knocked up:—And I believe it is beyond doubt that it will, should we get involved in a war—in short a war must be certain ruin to the country in general—but say the speculators let it be so, *provided we make fortunes by it*.

Among those gentlemen is one (above excepted) who has lately sprung up among us as an *Orator*:—I must take particular notice of him. In one of his orations in the State House yard on a late occasion; he in a very indecent manner, called on the men of 76, who are generally understood to be those who had *fought* and *bled* to establish our liberties—let me now call on him, and ask him where he was at that period, or what he did in support of that cause? Surely it is a fact well known that if he at that time possessed any fixed sentiment in politicks, it was rather in favor of his native country—and it is equally true, that till the present crisis, he has never shewn a contrary disposition—but his *interest alone, regulates his conduct*; while he was aiding his father in the pursuit of an annuity, from the British Nation, and reparation for losses in this country, *which he never sustained*, he held up that *nation*; and their *Government* to the world, in the most exalted point of view: now his ends are accomplished—he comes forward with every abuse that language can bestow upon both nation and Government; and such is the man, that I will venture to assert, he will be ready to act the same part towards this Country, whenever he shall find it conducive to his private emolument—a party spirit, added to some other circumstances, got him a seat in our Assembly; through the same party, he now looks forward to a seat in the *Legislature of the United States*; and yet no man ever expressed a greater contempt of another, *than he has done* of this party, which he now courts and seems to adore:—however it is perfectly consistent with the man—he will descend to any thing to gratify his avarice, or ambition.

HONESTUS.

March 22, 1794.

Foreign Intelligence.

RECEIVED BY THE
BRITISH JANUARY PACKET.

STOCKHOLM December 17.

Since the new partition of Poland, and since pains have been taken to make Sweden and Denmark depart from their neutrality during the present war, a new Alliance between those two powers seems to be on the carpet.

According to the last accounts from Gottenburg, the navigation of the Northern Ocean is not very safe, on account of the piracies which the French exercise in it with impunity; which is the more easy, as, except two Dutch frigates, and one English, the last in the Sound, there are no other vessels to serve them as escorts.

The demarkation of the limits between this kingdom and Norway will take place without any further delay.

VIENNA, December 19.

The Letters received here from Constantinople, dated Nov. 25, bring further particulars respecting the violation of the maritime laws said to have been committed in the Eastern seas.

A French frigate fell in with a ship laden with merchandize, and bearing Russian colours, in the Archipelago. The French Frigate made the said ship strike without firing a gun, and carried her into Port at Smyrna.

The Turkish ministry immediately sent orders to Smyrna, not to sell the cargo of the captured Ship, 'till a strict inquiry shall have been made into the matter. The ship is said to belong to Venice, and to have made use of Russian colours in order to get entrance into the Black sea.

On the 8th. instant, a strong earthquake was felt in Servia, which took its direction from the east to the west.

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE,
Thursday Jan. 21st,

The following letter was read from the Representatives of the people, J. B. Lacoste and Baudot:

"Germersheim, 9 Nivose. [29 Dec.]

"The success of the armies of the Mozelle and the Rhine, dear colleagues, are astonishing, and their march is most rapid: they yesterday made themselves masters of the important post of Germersheim, which covers Landau, assures the preservation of the lines of Queich, and opens the door of the Palatinate. Our brave defenders are, at this moment, within one league of Spires, and we are assured, that the light troops have entered the Town. We are assured also, that the Prussians and Austrians, in separating, made their adieu to each other, on coming out of the little Town of Bergzabren, with strokes of their sabres, and with a discharge of their fusils.

"The first have retired to Neustadt and Mayence; the second have repassed the Rhine by three different bridges, which they had the wise precaution to erect for the purpose.

It was time; for if they had not made the best use of their legs, for many days and nights, they would have been all exterminated. Their routs are covered with prisoners and deserters.

"The courageous perseverance of the Armies who have delivered Landau, and of the garrison who preserved it, ought to procure for them the same honours as the Army that besieged Toulon. We believe that we only participate in your intentions in expressly desiring it.

"The battle of Kaisberg has proved to the enemies, that they have nothing but destruction to look for from the defenders of the Republic; after more than four hours of a charge; under a terrible and incessant fire, not a single soldier shrunk from the ranks, and they saw the straggglers running in all directions, and at their utmost speed, to partake in the glory of their intrepid brothers in arms; thus the victory was compleat, and ascertained the triumph of the Republic.

"The Enemy have left us considerable Magazines at Lauterbourg, and particularly of Powder, to which they had put a match, which they had lighted on their departure; it was extinguished in the very moment when it was to explode, and to blow the City and the part of the Army that occupied the place in the air.

"The Austrians, on their flight, set fire to many of their magazines. They have however, left us a great many fusils, at Germersheim; oats, dry vegetables, flour and other grain, besides 800,000 rations of forage at Pomersheim, and 30,000 coverlets. We depart to-morrow for Spires.

"Health and Brotherhood,

"BAUDOT, J. B. LACOSTE."

LEGHORN, December 11.

An English frigate arrived the day before yesterday in this harbor, reports, that since the moment of her departure from Tunis, effected ten days ago, five ships of the line and six frigates, English and Spanish, blocked there a numerous French fleet.

LONDON, January 8.

Lord Moira, who was in town yesterday set out last night for Portsmouth, where the troops under his command are collected—The original object of this expedition is, we understand, by no means given up.

The duke of Brunswick is said to have gained a complete victory over the French at Anweller on the 28th, and Wurmser is said to have regained the position which he had on the 24th. It is likewise said, that Landau is still blockaded. There are some doubts about the authenticity of these accounts.

Several hundreds of Burghers, without distinction of profession or rank, are working at the ramparts at Frankfort.

January 9.

Last night a messenger arrived with dispatches from Ghent and Brussels. By letters from the latter place, dated the 6th instant, we learn that a part of the British army had moved to Courtray, whither it was expected the head-quarters of his royal highness the duke of York would be transferred.

Letters from Manheim and Frankfort, on the 29th and 30th instant, speak pretty confidently of a victory gained by the duke of Brunswick over the French, in the Valley of Anweller, on the 28th.—We are sorry to add, that these accounts are not confirmed by any official intelligence.

We extract the following article from a Brussels paper of the 6th instant, entitled, "Journal de la Guerre."

"An officer of the regiment of royal infantry, belonging to the royal Catholic army, employed in the army of La Vendee, was made a prisoner in the affair of Mans on the 4th of Dec. He was to have been shot on the 6th; but he found means to escape to Paris on foot, and from thence to the Frontier—he is at this time at Mons.

"He reports that the royalists army is not to be numbered. They have 15000 regular troops, Austrians, Swiss, ancient Marechaussee and soldiers. They have not less than 200 pieces of cannon.

The affair of Granville was only meant as an attempt. They did not mean to enter upon a regular siege; for, though they had 70,000 men before the town, they were not calculated for that kind of attack, being mostly peasants, who strongly attached to the cause, were anxious to have a post to give up to the royalists.

"They anxiously looked for succours from England, and particularly a reinforcement of engineers, and officers of artillery and infantry. It was not till the beginning of december that they knew that the English were disposed to succour them.

"He said, that the affair of Mans cost each party nine or ten thousand men. The two armies reciprocally shot their prisoners. It was estimated, that the campaign in La Vendee had cost France more than two hundred thousand men!

"The royalists army had been twice almost entirely renewed. They drew their best recruits from Britanny. They consider the Bretons as the flower of their army.

"The plan was, after the affair of Mans, to march to Paris; but circumstances had since occurred to alter that destination."

January 10.

The Flanders mail which arrived this day, brings the confirmation of the raising of the blockade of Landau, and the re-passing of the Rhine by the Austrian and Prussian armies, who, after so many victories gained, and the greatest hardships suffered with the utmost patience and heroism, were obliged to yield at last to the superior numbers of the Sans-Culottes, who, ever since the 22d ult. with a force reckoned at 180,000 men, and a numerous and formidable artillery, made the most desperate attacks upon Gen. Wurmser and the duke of Brunswick.

On the 25th the prince Hohenlohe was slightly wounded.

On the 26th the duke of Brunswick attempted to make an attack, but the French got the start of him, and after the most bloody conflict, the Prussians and the Austrians were both obliged to retreat.

On the 26th, the cordon of General Wurmser was also obliged to retreat, after an immense quantity of blood shed on both sides. All the inhabitants of Haguenau and Weissembourg, apprehensive lest they should experience the fate of the Lyonese, took flight at the approach of the Patriots, who pursued them under the cannon of Fort Louis.

Many of the unfortunate fugitives were killed by the cannon of the fortress, and were obliged to pass the whole night under the bare heavens before they could be admitted.

The French were before Spires on the 29th, and the military hospital of the Prussians has been removed thence.

From Haguenau to Spires, all the inhabitants fled, and those of the Duchy of Deux-Ponts, have had recourse to the same measure.

The head-quarters of General Wurmser were on thh 31st ult. at Schwetzingen, two leagues from Heidelberg.

The head-quarters of the Duke of Brunswick were at Oppenheim.

Letters from Mentz of the 31st ult. state, that the Republicans are masters of Germersheim, Neustadt, and Spires.

Manheim is putting into a respectable state of defence, and has an Austrian garrison.

The Elector of Ments has left his Capital with a part of his Retinue, and is gone to Aschaffenburgh.

To lessen the importance of [illegible] quests, and aggravate and multiply our losses and defeats, have been of late the common, though novel practice of certain individuals among us, as if the glory and felicity of their country were subjects of chagrin and misfortune, and their sole object was to render despondency universal; but however anxious they may be to see Great Britain humbled, degraded, or reduced to be a province to France—God forbid that any disasters should extinguish the natural energy of the nation, or force it to prostrate itself at the feet of the Convention, or meanly solicit its clemency and protection.

What would such a conduct be in fact, but a declaration of guilt and bankruptcy?—The former of which has been contradicted by the sentence of death against Le Brun, and the latter by the abundant wealth and resources of the country.

It seems most probable, that Lord Hood, after leaving Toulon, would steer for Corsica, His force would immediately reduce the two or three Towns which had held out against the troops of Paoli; and thus a ready and convenient asylum would be found for the Toulonese Royalists.

By a letter received a few days since from Bourdeaux, we are informed, that some of the principal merchants confined in that city were lately restored to their liberty by an order from the Municipality: but in respect to their effects, they were privately taken care of for the benefit of the State.

By the last letters from Malta we learn, that Lord Hood had demanded and obtained from the Grand Master of the Order, 1800 sailors, on condition that they should be employed in the Mediteranean only.

A convoy of 600 vessels, English, Dutch, &c. was ready to sail from Malta, escorted by eight English men of war.

By letters from Barcelona, dated December 8, the Spanish Generals are said to be determined to pursue their victory, and to attack Perpignan. The Spanish army will be augmented to 70,000 men. All the armed peasants are to be allowed bread, and about 25 sols each per diem.

The Duke of Medina Celi has raised and maintains a regiment at his own expence.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued for a general fast to be observed, in England on Friday the 28th, and in Scotland on

Thurſday the 27th of February on account of the War we are engaged in with France.

On Wedneſday the King in Council ſigned an Order for the tranſportation of Meſſrs. Muir and Palmer to Botany Bay, for the term ſentenced by the high court of juſticiary of Scotland.

Diſpatches are now hourly expected from Lord Hood, reſpecting the evacuation of Toulon.

A warrant has juſt paſſed the treaſury board, for iſſuing the ſum of 300,000l. for the ſervice of the ordnance department.

The duties of the cuſtom-houſe, notwithſtanding the war, are only 48,000l. leſs than the year preceding: and as the Eaſt India company in the year 1792 paid in an arrear of 150,000l, in fact the actual Receipts exceed the former year by 102,000l.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.

As the Editors of a Free Preſs, we are induced to give publicity to the following Lawyer's letter, juſt received, in order that an impartial public may judge, whether the unwarrantable ſtrides made by a foreign agent to ſuppreſs this palladium of liberty, is congenial with our free and happy conſtitntion.

"*February* 24, 1794.

"Sir,

"THE French conſul, citizen M. A. B. Maugourit, has deſired me to commence an action againſt you, as printer, for the publication of a piece in your Gazette of the 5th December, containing ſome ſlanderous defamatory expreſſions. This action may be avoided by giving up the author of the piece. If you ſhould not be diſpoſed to do ſo, I will thank you to let me know to what gentleman of the law I ſhall ſend the writ, to appear for you.

"I am ſir,
"Your obedient,
"Humble ſervant,
"THOMAS LEE.

"Major T. B. BOWEN."

BALTIMORE, March 25.

Upwards of 50 French and American veſſels ſailed from this port yeſterday afternoon, to join the convoy now waiting at Annapolis and Norfolk, under whoſe protection they are ſhortly to ſail for different ports in France.

Yeſterday arrived here in 35 days from Gibraltar, the Brig Swallow, Capt. M'Clarkland—he brings no later accounts than thoſe already received from Europe, per arrivals at New-York, and Philadelphia—when he ſailed from Gibraltar ſix ſhips of the line and 14 frigates lay there, being part of the Toulon fleet, which were bro't away on the evacuation of that place, on the 18th and 19th of Dec. laſt the remainder of the fleet under Lord Hood had gone into Leghorn. Captain M'Clarkland adds that 19 American veſſels had been carried into Algiers.

A ſhip with American colours flying, is on the ſhore on the man of war ſhoals near the entrance of Patapſaco river.

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 1.

A certain Great Houſe after ſpending two days to determine whether two *black* beans will make one *white* one, not being able to agree, have poſtponed a conſideration of the important queſtion—Thoſe who maintained the negative of the propoſition were urgent for an immediate opinion—whiie thoſe who advocated the affirmative, fearing that a majority would be found who would vote that one and one make two—attaching to themſelves thoſe that were ſuſpended on the "horns of a dilemma" formed a majority in favor of hanging up the buſineſs.

Extract of a letter from an eminent character in South-Caroſina, dated 3d March.

"I am glad Madiſon's propoſitions will not go down; I think they will only tend to produce other regulations on the part of Great Britain, and fall far ſhort of the effects intended; they ſeem to me to be half meaſures."

Extract of a letter from Boſton, March 24.

"We are every day alarmed with rumors of wars, of ſpoils, &c. and our ſpouters ſpout moſt vehemently—However they all rely on Congreſs—and from the ſpirited meaſures adopted by that body, they will grow more pious in their notes, I hope in a few days.

We are not deeply engaged in election, but there will be a little pulling and hawling, there will not, it is probable be any choice of Governor by the people—Mr. Adams will receive the old ſupport—but not ſo ſtrong for Governor as for Lieutenant Governor; he grows old—and the Commonwealth has experienced the diſadvantage of imbecility too recently to be forgotten—Judge Cuſhing will be the next candidate—He will be ably ſupported in ſeveral counties—Mr. Phillips Preſident of the Senate, will have Eſſex, &c. in his favor—Mr. Gerry will have many votes.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, March 24.

"We have nothing new here except that the civic feaſt propoſed by our Jacobin club, has turned out ſkeleton fare. The public opinion was againſt them; the Club as was moſt naturally ſuppoſed, would have ſubſcribed the pittance of one dollar to gain a *rallying point*, after their late town meeting defeat, but alas! not 200 names could be found to *grace* the ſubſcription paper.

"The Lieut. Governor had given orders for the parade of artillery on to-morrow: but the firſt of April being near, and it being hinted, that the ſtep would be conſtrued into a breach by government, of the proclamation of neutrality; he gave it a death blow by countermanding orders; and the governmental party, the true friends of their country's peace and happineſs, permitted the brat to die in the womb as eaſy as poſſible.—If faces may be conſidered as indexes of feelings, we may conſider this as in point of *quality*, mortification, *primus*—tho' *ſecundus* in point of time."

THEATRE.

OBSERVER No. XII.

Mr. FENNO,

The Obſerver wiſhes to make a remark to the managers of the New Theatre.

Mr. Wignell in his introductory addreſs to the audience, the firſt evening the Theatre was opened, made the following promiſe:

"Great by your favor grown, the riſing age,
Shall bleſs the efforts of a moral ſtage;
The ſtage in purity,—the ſtage refined,
Clear'd of its droſs, may charm, inſtruct mankind.
Virtue may here its brighteſt leſſon learn,
And ſcouted vice, its uglineſs diſcern."—

How far this promiſe has been fulfilled, in the Dramatic pieces exhibited, the Obſerver leaves the managers to judge; hazarding an opinion that in the moſt of the performances, he believes, they have done well in the ſelection; but cannot ſay as much for all.

In filling the parts with proper characters, the Obſerver is ſenſible many difficulties occur; let the managers be cautious however, eſpecially in the Grecian Daughter, an excellent play—Mr. Fennel, Mr. Whitlock, and Mrs. Whitlock, have their proper parts, in the aſſignment; but is it true, that, three or four of the gentlemen characters are properly caſt? The Obſerver means only to hint; if the play is repeated, he begs an experiment, of alteration; ſurely it will not be worſe, and he conjectures it will be better.

Critical as the aſſignation of parts is, the Obſerver will make ſome remarks upon the ſeveral exhibitions in that reſpect, when opportunity will admit.

He requeſts the managers to give ſome new pieces, if they have any, as the old ones, ſeem not to gain by repetition; at any rate they do not gain audience, which is one important object for the managers.—Every one will approve of a repetition of the Grecian Daughter; but for your own ſakes, give ſomething new the next performance.

April 1ſt, 1794.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 31.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 8.

"Government are about removing ſome preſſures that have borne hard upon the navigation of your ſtates. The committee of American merchants having made ſtrong remonſtrances on the delays of the Admiralty Courts, and detention of property—we are perſuaded things in future as reſpects your ſhipping will move better than they have done—actual property will be better reſpected. It is the plundering privateers, againſt whom, and with juſtice, the heavieſt complaints lie. The late order of Council will be revoked, and freſh inſtructions will appear in the next Gazette. We underſtand application has been made to the French Convention, alſo reſpecting the American ſhipping detained in their ports, by the Miniſter of the ſtates and other American Citizens, now at Paris: we hope they will be ſpeedily liberated.

10th January.—"The Belvedere has been detained by requeſt of the committee, and will convey the order of Council alluded to above, which if it be as extenſive as promiſed, muſt conciliate and make America perfectly content with reſpect to her navigation."

His excellency the Governor, arrived in this city yeſterday, from Albany.

The Legiſlature adjourned on Thurſday laſt, to meet at Poughkeepſie.

Yeſterday arrived here in 22, days from Jamaica, the ſloop New-York and Philadelphia Packet, Capt. Fitz Patrick.

By the above veſſel, we learn that Martinique was ſtill in poſſeſſion of the French, and that there was but little probability of their loſing it. Proviſions of all kinds fell very high in moſt of the Iſlands—flour, in particular, ſold for 16 dollars a barrel—that many of the inhabitants had already commenced the uſe of yams, &c. inſtead of bread.

The Brig Mary, Captain James Codwiſe, who ſailed from Guadaloupe on the 5th of Februrry was taken on the 6th and carried into Dominique. Letters in town from him & his brother in St. Croix, mention, that the Judge of ſaid place ſaid he could not condemn any American veſſels until further orders, and expected all would be liberated.

KINGSTON, [Jam.] Feb. 15.

Capture of a French Man of War.

From the Dublin Journal of Dec. 31.

Cork, Dec. 29

"I am this moment returned from Kinſale, and have the pleaſure to inform you, that Admiral Kingſmill, in the Swiftſure of 74 guns, is off the Old Head, with a French 64 gun ſhip he captured on his paſſage from Portſmouth, after an action of 45 minutes, in which he had 25 men wounded. The French man of war is a valuable prize, and was bound to the Weſt Indies with a large ſum of money and clothing for their army there. The Admiral was boarded by ſeveral boats, and did intend then, if the wind would permit, to return to England with the prize—and this will perhaps therefore be the firſt account you receive of it, which you may depend on as authentic.

Two or three Spaniſh privateers, or rather picaroons, are ſaid to be cruizing between St. Marc and Cape Nichola Mole, and pillage every veſſel of inferior force, which they fall in with, let them belong to whom they may.

A Spaniſh privateer lately fell with and plundered a ſchooner bound to *Philadelphia*. The Captain was robbed of more than *ſix hundred dollars*.

Several veſſels on their way from Jamaica to St. Marc's, and other ports, in our poſſeſſion, have likewiſe been plundered by theſe piratical people.

Two American ſhips and three brigs were ſent in on Sunday. Four of them prizes to his Majeſty's ſhip Hermione, and one to the Magicienne. They are loaded with ſugar, coffee, cotton and proviſions.

"The Spaniards have aſſembled a conſiderable force at Petite Riviere. Their expedition againſt the incendiaries of Artibonite has deſtroyed or diſperſed them, and the runaways are returning to the plantations of their owners.

"Within theſe ten days ſeveral Americans have quitted Port-au-Prince, and been taken by our privateers, and carried to L'Archaye. Theſe veſſels were full of paſſengers, of whom the men purchaſed the permiſſion to quit the place, by the payment of 25 half-joes, and the women 15, but nevertheleſs were only allowed to embark on board Americans, who fix their own price, and for carrying a perſon from Port-au-Prince to L'Archaye, (9 leagues) they charge 8 half-joes. Thoſe who attempt to get away without paying, and without having a receipt for the 25 half-joes, are inſtantly ſhot."

March 1.

It was underſtood in England, previous to the ſailing of the Packet, that government had it in contemplation to throw open all the ports in the Weſt India iſlands to American bottoms, and to permit the free importation of every ſpecies of proviſions, lumber, &c.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schooner Federal, Lewis,	Norfolk
Mary Ann, Little Edenton, (N. C.)	
Sloop Hope, White,	Perth Amboy
Harmony, M'Cormick,	Savanna
Dolphin, Franklin,	Snow Hill
Judith, Stephens,	Charleſton
Luciana, Church,	St. Mary's

The Captain of a river Craft, which left Reedy-Iſland this morning, informs, that he ſaw a ſhip and a brig there, inward bound—at New-Caſtle, 5 or 6 ſail, at Marcus-Hook, about the ſame number, and Fort Mifflin, 1 ſloop—the moſt part of the above number is ſuppoſed to be veſſels returned.

The ſhip William Penn, Capt. Dale, is arrived at London.

Yeſterday evening arrived at Fort Mifflin, the ſloop Sally, Capt. Weſt, in 11 days from Bermuda.

Alſo arrived at Fort Mifflin, the brig Florida, Capt. Ferraday, which was ſtopt in the Delaware, by the French Frigate.

Laſt Saturday morning, the French frigate, the Ville de L'Orient, and a French Snow, Captain Armial, proceeded to ſea, in order to join the French fleet at Norfolk, having taken poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh ſnow, Baron de Carondelet, & the brig, a prize to the Cerf ſloop of war. The Frence ſnow La Camilla was detained at New-Caſtle, in conſequence of the Embargo.

Yeſterday evening arrived here the ſchooner Frederickſburgh Packet, Capt. Andenon, from Cape Nichola Mole, and laſt from New-Providence—he informs, that he left at Nichola Mole the following veſſels:

Ship Aſia, Coffin, Nantucket—condemned, not fit to go to ſea.	
Brig Pomona, King,	Philadelphia
Schooner John, Lewis,	Marblehead
Two Siſters, Silbell,	Philadelphia
Sloop Driver, ——,	Norfolk

This day the two Houſes of the Legiſlature of this Commonwealth being aſſembled in Convention, proceeded to the choice of a SENATOR to repreſent this State in Congreſs, when JAMES ROSS, ESQ. of Waſhington, was elected.

☞ *The addreſs "to Eſtrina" ſhall appear to-morrow.*

☞ *No newſpapers were received by the Southern mail this day.*

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, *ſouth Front ſtreet,*
HATH FOR SALE,
94 *Barrels*

New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather ſhoes
642 buſhels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent Cotton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Alſpice
100 caſks of the beſt Holland gin.

April 1. *eod2w

NEW THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
April 1.
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called the

Grecian Daughter.

Evander,	Mr. Whitlock
Philotas,	Mr. Moreton
Melanthon,	Mr. Green
Phocion,	Mr. Cleveland
Dionyſius,	Mr. Fehnel
Galippus,	Mr. Warreſſ
Arcas,	Mr. Francis
Greek Herald,	Mr. Harwood
Euphraſia,	Mrs. Whitlock
Erixene,	Mrs. Cleveland

With new Scenes deſigned and executed by Mr. Milbourne.

To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA, in two acts, never performed here, called the

Son in Law.

Written by the author of the Poor Soldier.

Cranky,	Mr. Finch
Bowkitt,	Mr. Francis
Bouquet,	Mr. Moreton
Vinegar,	Mr. Bates
Idle,	Mr. Harwood
Orator Mum,	Mr. Bliſſett
Landlord,	Mr. Warrell
John,	Mr. Darley, jun.
Signior Arionelli, *(the Italian Opera Singer)*	[Mr. Marſhall
Cecilia,	Mrs. Warrell
Dolce,	Miſs Willems

* * As inconveniences to the public have ariſen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box Office.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet

BOXES, one dollar—PITT, three quarters of a dollar—and GALLERY, half a dollar.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. *d*

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt of May,
The noted Eſtate, called

Johnſon Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&ſam

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of thoſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

George Bringhurſt,

COACH-MAKER,

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794. m&th3m

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant Houſe, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23. m&th—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&f3w

Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem aſferendum. CICERO.

The Firſt American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eodtw!u&ſtf

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

The Admirers of Sacred Muſic

are reſpectfully informed, that One or more Performances from the moſt approved

Parts of Handel's Works,

(particularly from the Meſſiah) will be given in the week preceding Eaſter Sunday, (commonly called Paſſion week)

As every ability in the Inſtrumental and Vocal Line will be called forth on this occaſion, there is no doubt, but that a Liberal Public will take the preſent undertaking under their protection.

N. B. Part of the Profits will be appropriated to the uſe of a public charity.

A particular deſcription of the Place, Selection, &c. will be given as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements can be ſettled.

March 29. dtf

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,

AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Oſmont,

A PERFECT

Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.

White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.

The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine ſix years old.

ALSO,

An elegant parcel of

Bearſkin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE

42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few caſks of Claret.

A Quantity of

Hamburgh Demijohns.

In a few Days,
He will have for ſale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, ſans and cambricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well ſorted of all ſize, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 22. dtf

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX,
Secretary of War.

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. dam

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

ewtNov.

For Sale by the Subſcribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hhds. & bbls.
Hyſon and Southong Teas.
Sherry Wines, of ſuperior quality, in pipes and quarter caſks.
Spaniſh Indigo.
Boſton Beef, in barrels.
And a ſmall invoice of Muſlins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,
No. 164, South Front-ſtreet.

March 8. ſmw4w

☞ *This Gazette ſhall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subſcription encreaſes daily—Advertiſing Favors are ſolicited—Theſe conſtitute an eſſential Item in diminiſhing the Debit ſide of the Account.*

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the laſt Will of DEBORAH MORRIS, deceaſed,

The Houſe N°. 245,

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it ſtands, wherein JAMES BIDDLE now lives, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet.

THE Houſe being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-ſtreet, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be ſold ſubject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, and their ſucceſſors forever. For terms apply to

SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *eotf 3w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raiſe 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery conſiſts of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, having reſolved to erect LOTTERIES for raiſing ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, have appointed the following perſons to ſuperintend and direct the drawing of the ſame, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watſon, Richard Harriſon, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joſeph Ball, Matthew M'Connel and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Eſq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Dunham, Samuel W. Stockton, Joſhua M. Wallace, Joſeph Bloomfield, and Eliſha Boudinot, of New-Jerſey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themſelves to the public, that they will take every aſſurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpoſe of paying Prizes, which ſhall be immediately diſcharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
300		50		15,000
1000		20		20,000
2000		15		30,000
3000		12		36,000
8100		10		81,000
14,539	Prizes.			262,000
23,461	Blanks.	First drawn number,		2,000
		Laſt drawn number,		2,000
38,000	Tickets at 7 Dollars each is			266,000

The drawing will commence, under the inſpection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunſwick, and Jonathan Rhea, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample ſecurity for diſcharging the truſt repoſed in them.

☞ In order to ſecure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers ſhall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four ſufficient ſecurities, to perform their inſtructions, the ſubſtance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers ſhall receive the ſum of Three Hundred Dollars, he ſhall immediately place the ſame in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and ſuch of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take ſufficient ſecurity for any Tickets they may truſt, otherwiſe to be reſponſible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets ſold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abſtracts of which ſhall be ſent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterſon, January 1, 1794.

On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24. tu&ſtf.

PHILADELPHIA:
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